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Public Water Supply Name

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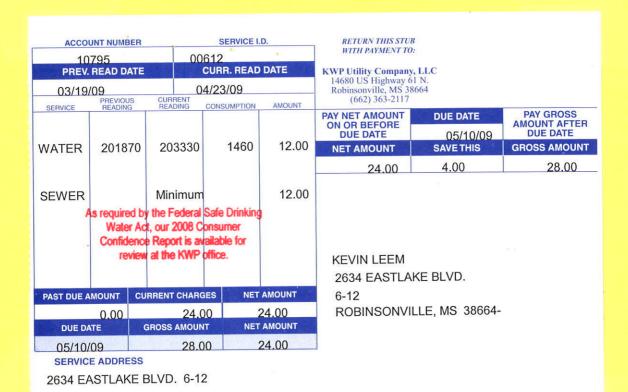
## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY BY

### CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

C 720026
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) Advertisement in local paper On water bills Date customers were informed: 5/27/09 CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: Date Mailed/Distributed: / / CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Date Published: / / CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / / CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. **CERTIFICATION** I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

> Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518



# 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report KWP Utility Company, LLC (PWSID 0720026)

### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from one well that draws ground water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability:

Currently, our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health and is available at our office for review.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### How can I get involved?

We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us at our office at 14680 U.S. Highway 61 North in Robinsonville.

### Other information:

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

For more information contact:

KWP Utility LLC Phone: 662-363-2117
Attn: Ellis Darby Fax: 662-363-2113
14680 U.S. Hwy 61 North
Robinsonville, MS 38664

Phone: 662-363-2117
E-mail: darby@willslp.com

### **Water Quality Data Table**

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

### Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**AL:** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

		Inc		ntaminants		
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (mg/l)	.006	.006	<. 0005	04/17/06	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (mg/l)	.050	.05	<. 0005	**	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	.003808	"	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (mg/l)	.004	.004	<. 0001	66	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal- burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (mg/l)	.005	.005	<. 0001		No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (mg/l)	.100	.1	<. 0005	66	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (mg/l)	.200	.200	<. 005	"	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	.175699	<b>c4</b>	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (mg/l)	.002	.002	<. 0002	< <b>6</b>	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	.100	.100	.004	04/07/2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	07/03/08	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	. 17	ω	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite (As N)	10	10	,14	(£	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (mg/l)	.05	.05	.000555	04/17/2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sulfate	250.0	250.0	4.330	04/07/2004	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Thallium (mg/l)	.002	.002	<. 0005/	04/17/2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and
· -						Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug
						factories

		Microl	biological	Contaminar	ıts
			Your	Sample	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Date	Violation Typical Source
# Total Coliform	0	>1	0	12/29/2004	Naturally present in the environment
(# of monthly positive samples)					
Fecal coliform/E. Coli	0	5	0	12/29/2004	Human and animal fecal waste
(# of monthly positive samples)					

			Your	Sample		
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Date	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	< 0.5	12/15/2004	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	< 0.5	CC .	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	< 0.5	44	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	< 0.5	۲,	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	ĸ	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	ÇĞ	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
CIS-1, 2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	< 0.5		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)(ppb)	n/a	60	<6.0	09/18/2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfections.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	12/15/2004	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trans-1, 2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	100	0.0	09/18/2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	< 0.5	12/15/2004	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	< 0.5	ςς	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

		Inorg	ganic Co	ntaminants	(Lead an	d Copper	)
			Your	# of Samples >	Sample		
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Water	AL	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.043	0	12/31/00	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching;
			.0193	0	09/30/04	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
			.1577	0	09/30/04	No	from wood preservatives
			.0784	0	09/30/04	No	
			.5913	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0749	0	09/30/04	No	
			.1561	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0060	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0830	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0044	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0816	0	07/10/07	No	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	3	0	12/31/00	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
			.0007	0	09/30/04	No	Erosion of natural deposits
			.0007	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0005	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0010	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0016	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0029	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0005	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0014	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0013	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0006	0	07/10/07	No	

### Units Description:

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

### Other Violations:

### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to fully complete these monthly monitoring requirements in 5 of the 52 reporting incidences over this 4 year period. One violation incurred in July of 2004 due the death of our certified operator. Two similar violations occurred in September and November 2006 due to the death of our succeeding certified operator. And last December (2008) one of our five required samples' reports contained the omission of the disinfectant residual reading, a clerical error.

### **CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE**

# Community (C)

Mississippi State Department of Health Bureau of Public Water Supply P O Box 1700 Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

PWS Name:	WP Utility Company	LLC
	120026	
For Violation:	lorine residuel monitor	ring
Occurring on: July	lorine residuel mocitor	6. Dec 2008
The public water sys	stem indicated above hereby affirms that public no lance with the delivery, content, and format requir	tice has been provided to
Notice distributed by	on	
	(hand or direct delivery)	(date)
Notice distributed by	(mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill)	1
	(mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill)	(date)
Notice distributed by	CCR	on <u>5-27-09</u> (date)
	(alternate method if applicable)	(date)
Dero	Manager /	6-19-09
(Signature)	(Title)	(Date)

09-41-09:12:52PM;

#### # 2/ 3

### 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report KWP Utility Company, LLC (PWSID 0720026)

#### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

#### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from one well that draws ground water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability:

Currently, our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health and is available at our office for review.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; posticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us at our office at 14680 U.S. Highway 61 North in Robinsonville.

Q9-41-09:12:52PM; ; # 3/ 3

#### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ABC Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to fully complete these monthly monitoring requirements in 5 of the 52 reporting incidences over this 4 year period. One violation incurred in July of 2004 due the death of our certified operator. Two similar violations occurred in September and November 2006 due to the death of our succeeding certified operator. And in December 2008 one of our five required samples' reports contained the omission of the disinfectant residual reading, a cherical error. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

### \*\*\*\*\*MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by this public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

### Other information:

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

For more information contact:

KWP Utility LLC Attn: Ellis Darby 14680 U.S. Hwy 61 North Robinsonville, MS 38664 Phone: 662-363-2117 Fax: 662-363-2113 E-mail: darby@willstp.com

### **Water Quality Data Table**

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

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			Your	Sample	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Date	Violation Typical Source
# Total Coliform	0	22 3 3	0	12/29/2004	Naturally present in the environment
(# of monthly positive samples)					• •
Fecal coliform/E. Coli	· O	5	0	12/29/2004	Human and animal fecal waste
(# of monthly positive samples)					

			Your	Contaminat	111	Such Section ( The Such and Such Such Such Such Such Such Such Such
-Contomiuants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Date	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	< 0.5	12/15/2004	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites an other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	The state of the s	\$	< 0.5	6.F	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	< 0.5	\$1.	Ì√lo	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1-Dichloroethylone (ppb)	7	y	< 0.5	( +	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	11	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	Û	E. S.	< 0.5	<b>\$</b> \$	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	41	No	Discharge from factories: Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	Q	5	< 0.5	()	No	Discharge from chemical plants and othe industrial activities
Chlorine (ppm)	ů,	4	High raa .14 Low raa .03	Jan 2008 Aug 2008	No No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	± L	No	Discharge from chemical and agriculture chemical factories
CIS-1, 2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	< 0.5	**************************************	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichleromethane (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	41	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	< 0.5	41	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	< 0.5	l.	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	≪ 0.5	VI	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)(ppb)	n/e	60	<6.0	09/18/2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfections.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	12/1 <b>5/</b> 2004	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	≪ 0.5	(4	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaner
Toluene (ppm)	1	)	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trans-1, 2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	\$1	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	. O	5	< 0.5	\$>	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites a other factories
TTHMs [Total Trihatomethanes] (pph)	0	100	0.0	09/18/2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	< 0.5	12/15/2004	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

### Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants,

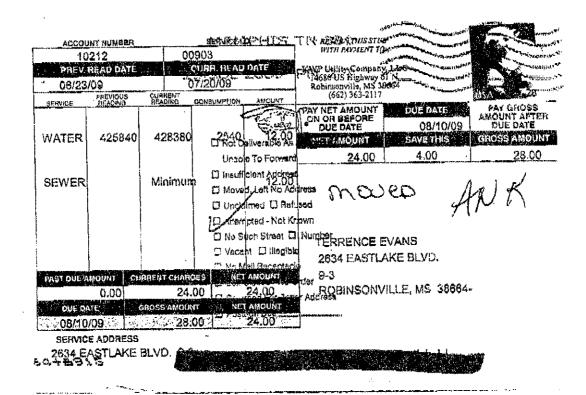
				ntaminants		
Gont trainents (units):	MORGE	MIGI	A COLUMN	and Sample Co.	Violation	Skypteni Source
Antimony (mg/l)	.000.	.006	<. 0005	04/17/06	No	Discharge from patroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (mg/l)	.050	.05	<. 0005	11	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	808200.	4;	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Brosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (mg/l)	.004	.004	<, Q00)	13	No	Discharge from mutal refineries and coal- burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (mg/l)	.005	.005	<.0001	ь.	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from wasto batteries and paints
Chromium (mg/l)	.100	,1	<. 000≴	41	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (mg/l)	.200	.200	< 005	\$ 6.	No	Discharge from plastic and fartilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	ń.	.175699	kk	No	Brosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (mg/!)	.002	.002	<. 0002	u	No	Gresion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	.100	.100	.004	04/07/2004	Мо	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	· 10	10	,08	07/03/08	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nimite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	3	1	. 17	14	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nurate+Nitrite (As N)	10	10	.14	6 h	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (mg/l)	.(7,5	.05	.000555	04/17/2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Suifate	250.0	250.0	4,330	04/07/2004	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (mg/l)	.002	.002	<. 0005/	04/17/2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and

Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	< 0.5	41	No	Discharge from petroleum factories;
						Discharge from chemical factories

;

			i de la compa	eadyand	Copper		
CELEVARY PLEASURE OF THE	<b>HETELTON</b>		<b>He</b> Your May	##(#(cf)##	Sample se	****	
் சோசமர்கள்: (யார்:	s vara			Samples >			विद्यागीस्तीर्स् विभावत्त्वः
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.043	0	12/31/00	No No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching;
			.0193	Ō	09/30/04	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
			.1577	Ō	09/30/04	No	from wood preservatives
			.0784	ō	09/30/04	No	
			.5913	Ö	09/30/04	No	
			.0749	Õ	09/30/04	No	
			.1561	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0060	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0830	Ó	07/10/07	No	
			.0044	Ö	07/10/07	No	
			.0816	0	07/10/07	No	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	3	0	12/31/00	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,
			.0007	0	09/30/04	No	Erosion of natural deposits
			0007،	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0005	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0010	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0016	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0029	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0005	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0014	Ö	07/10/07	No	
			.0013	Õ	07/10/07	No	
			.0006	Ó	07/10/07	No	

Units Description:							
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)						
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)						
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive						
NA	Not Applicable						
ND	Not Detected						
NR	Monitoring Not Required, but recommended						
raa	Running Annual Average						



# KWP Utility Company LLC

14680 U. S. Highway 61 North Tunica Resorts, MS 38664-9707 (662) 363-2117 PWSID 0720026

### **Fax Cover**

TO:

Ms Jessie Byrd

Date:

09.11.09

Subject:

Newly Revised 2008 CCR

Ms Byrd:

The following seven (7) pages comprise a complete copy of our recently revised Consumer Confidence Report for 2008.

A hard copy is today mailed to your Jackson PO Box 1700.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Ellis Darby

## 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY KWP Utility Company, LLC (PWSID 0720026) 2009 SEP 14 AM 9: 04

### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mississippi State Department of Health drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from one well that draws ground water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability:

Currently, our source water assessment has been completed by the Mississippi State Department of Health and is available at our office for review.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us at our office at 14680 U.S. Highway 61 North in Robinsonville.

### **Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ABC Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to fully complete these monthly monitoring requirements in 5 of the 52 reporting incidences over this 4 year period. One violation incurred in July of 2004 due the death of our certified operator. Two similar violations occurred in September and November 2006 due to the death of our succeeding certified operator. And in December 2008 one of our five required samples' reports contained the omission of the disinfectant residual reading, a clerical error. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

### \*\*\*\*MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by this public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

#### Other information:

You may want additional information about your drinking water. You may contact our certified waterworks operator or you may prefer to log on to the Internet and obtain specific information about your system and its compliance history at the following address: http://www.msdh.state.us/watersupply/index.htm Information including current and past boil water notices, compliance and reporting violations, and other information pertaining to your water supply including "Why, When, and How to Boil Your Drinking Water" and "Flooding and Safe Drinking Water" may be obtained.

For more information contact:

KWP Utility LLC Phone: 662-363-2117
Attn: Ellis Darby Fax: 662-363-2113
14680 U.S. Hwy 61 North
Robinsonville, MS 38664

Phone: 662-363-2117
E-mail: darby@willslp.com

### Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the Mississippi State Department of Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

### Terms and Abbreviations used in the Table

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants,

		Ino		ntaminants		
	MOLC	MCI	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Contaminants (units) Antimony (mg/l)	MCLG .006	MCL .006	<. 0005	04/17/06	No No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (mg/l)	.050	.05	<. 0005	ει	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	.003808	c6	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (mg/l)	.004	.004	<. 0001	K	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal- burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (mg/l)	.005	.005	<. 0001	66	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (mg/l)	.100	.1	<. 0005	66	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (mg/l)	.200	.200	<. 005	ξζ.	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	.175699	<b>,</b> (	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (mg/l)	.002	.002	<. 0002	"	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	.100	.100	.004	04/07/2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	07/03/08	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	. 17	66	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite (As N)	10	10	.14	ct	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (mg/l)	.05	.05	.000555	04/17/2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sulfate	250.0	250.0	4.330	04/07/2004	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (mg/l)	.002	.002	<. 0005/	04/17/2006	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and

		Microl	oiological	Contamina	nts
	10-22-23 (2-15)		Your	Sample	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Date	Violation Typical Source
# Total Coliform	0	>1	0	12/29/2004	Naturally present in the environment
(# of monthly positive samples)					
Fecal coliform/E. Coli	0	5	0	12/29/2004	Human and animal fecal waste
(# of monthly positive samples)					

		Volati	le Organic	Contamina	ints	
			Your	Sample		
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Water	Date	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	< 0.5	12/15/2004	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	< 0.5	64	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5		No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	. 0	5	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	High raa .14 Low raa	Jan 2008 Aug 2008	No No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	.03 < 0.5	66	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
CIS-1, 2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	£¢.	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	< 0.5	"	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	< 0.5	44	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	< 0.5	٠,	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)(ppb)	n/a	60	<6.0	09/18/2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfections.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	12/15/2004	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trans-1, 2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	66	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	. 0	5	< 0.5	(6	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	0	100	0.0	09/18/2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	< 0.5	12/15/2004	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories

***************************************						
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	< 0.5	60	No	Discharge from petroleum factories;
						Discharge from chemical factories

44.4				Lead and (	Copper		
	Mara		Your	# of Samples >	Sample		
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Water	AL	Date	Violation N	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.043	0	12/31/00	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching;
			.0193	0	09/30/04	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
			.1577 .0784	0	09/30/04	No	from wood preservatives
			.5913	0	09/30/04 09/30/04	No	
			.0749	0	09/30/04	No No	
			.1561	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0060	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0830	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0044	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0816	0	07/10/07	No	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	3	0	12/31/00	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
			.0007	0	09/30/04	No	Erosion of natural deposits
			.0007	0	09/30/04	No	•
			.0005	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0010	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0016	0	09/30/04	No	
			.0029	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0005	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0014	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0013	0	07/10/07	No	
			.0006	0	07/10/07	No	

Units Description:					
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)				
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)				
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive				
NA	Not Applicable				
ND	Not Detected				
NR	Monitoring Not Required, but recommended				
raa	Running Annual Average				



**TUNICA COUNTY** 

ELLIS W. DARBY, JUDGE Tunica County Justice Court

5130 Old Mhoon Landing Road • Tunica, MS 38676 Office: (662) 363-2178 • Fax: (662) 363-4234 www.tunicacounty.com • ellis.darby@tunicagov.com

### **Kirby-Wills Plantation LP**

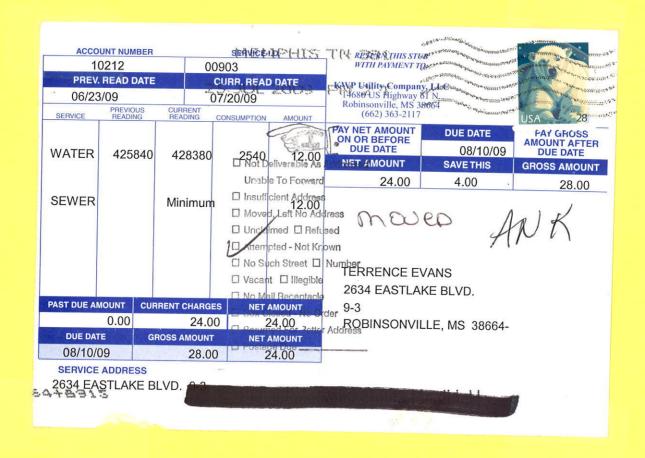
Wills & Wills LP

14680 U.S. HIGHWAY 61 NORTH ROBINSONVILLE, MS 38664-9707 e-mail: darby@willslp.com (662) 363-2117 • FAX: 363-2113 2900 KIRBY PARKWAY, SUITE 7 MEMPHIS, TN 38119-5644 (901) 756-2744

### ELLIS W. DARBY

**Project Director** 

REAL ESTATE: Office • Commercial • Residential Investment • Development • Management



# WorkCentre 7232

### Transmission Report

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#### KWP Utility Company LLC

14680 U. S. Highway 61 North Tunica Resorts, MS 38664-9707 (662) 363-2117

PWSID 0720026

#### **Fax Cover**

TO:

Ms Jessie Byrd

Date:

09.11.09

Subject: Newly Revised 2008 CCR

Ms Byrd:

The following seven (7) pages comprise a complete copy of our recently revised Consumer Confidence Report for 2008.

A hard copy is today mailed to your Jackson PO Box 1700.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Dzi\_

Ellis Darby

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# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/20/09	Time:	
PWSID: 720026		
System Name: KWP	Utility	
Lead/Copper Language	MSDH Message re: Radiolo	gical Lab
MRDL Violation	Chlorine Residual (MR	DL) RAA
Other Violation(s) _		
Will correct report & mail copy ma	arked "corrected copy" to MSDH.	
Will notify customers of availabilit	y of corrected report on next monthly b	ill.
REPORT	CORRECTED COPY AND NOTIFY IERS OF AVAILABLE CORRECTED ON WATER BILL OR LETTER ID US A COPY.	
Spoke with Ellis Dar. (Operator, Owner, Sec	retary)	363-2113
9/10/09 4:07 pm Ellis Darby Will Corrected Copy on	Fax 9/11/09	9/10/09 SECOND ATTEMF

9/10/09 **SECOND ATTEMPT**